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16. — *On Obscure Diseases of the Brain, and Disorders of the Mind. Their Incipient Symptoms, Pathology, Diagnosis, Treatment, and Prophylaxis.* By FORBES WINSLOW, M. D., D. C. L. Oxon., &c., &c., &c. London: John Churchill. 1860. 8vo. pp. 721.

THIS volume is designed as an Introduction to the author's forthcoming "Treatise on Softening of the Brain, and other Organic Diseases of the Cerebro-Spinal System." Dr. Winslow maintains that cerebral disease, whether resulting in insanity, in apoplexy, or in paralysis, is seldom or never sudden in its access, or rapid in its development. Its beginnings commonly precede its recognition by many months, or even years. Its earliest symptoms are slightly morbid phenomena of intelligence, habits of motion, or modes of sensation, which are ascribed often to weariness, indigestion, or some other non-cerebral cause. These symptoms are at the outset intermittent, and recur at such rare intervals, and under such abnormal conditions, as to awaken no suspicion in the patient or his friends that they indicate organic disease. Yet, for lack of attention to these earlier stages, the disease becomes seated and ineradicable, while in numerous instances it might, by proper regimen and medical treatment, be promptly removed. Dr. Winslow's object, in the book before us, is to point out the various tokens of incipient lesion of the brain or disturbance of its functions, and the methods of prevention and cure. The work abounds in descriptions of individual cases, and the maxims and principles laid down are drawn inductively from these facts of observation and experience. It is a work of great interest to the non-professional reader, and can hardly be otherwise than of very great value to the medical student or practitioner.

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17. — *Studies of the Earth. An Essay on the Figure and Surface-Divisions of the Earth, its Geological and Meteorological Phenomena, and its Astronomical Elements.* By SAMUEL ELLIOTT COUES, Washington, D. C. Washington: Philp and Solomons. 1860. 4to. pp. 98.

UP to the present time the domains of exact science have been restricted. Law has been supposed to extend only to certain descriptions of cosmical facts and phenomena, beyond which the unconditioned will of the Creator has been regarded as the sole cause. But of late the tendency of philosophy has been to extend the reign of law to all portions and changes of the physical universe, — to make the trending of a coast or the gathering of a storm contingent on conditions coincident